

COLOR LINE STRENGTHENED.

LOUISIANA LAWS TO KEEP WHITES AND NEGROES APART.

Separate Street Cars the Latest The "Hugely" Law Likely to Cause Bloodshed Between the Races Everywhere.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—The passage of the Louisiana law, which requires separate cars for whites and negroes on all street cars, makes it probable that the Legislature will pass all the measures now before it aimed to carry out the Southern idea that the permanent settlement of the race question can be accomplished only by the complete and absolute separation of the whites and negroes at all times and in all places.

The Wilson bill is the first State law passed on this point. Nearly all the Southern States have separated the whites and negroes on the railroads, and some of the smaller Southern cities have separated the whites and negroes from using the same street cars, but there is no State law that effect save the new Louisiana act.

There has been no protest from the colored people against this legislation. The Legislature has of recent years passed a number of acts intended to carry this idea of separation. The law requiring the separation of the races in travelling, the law requiring the railroads to provide separate waiting rooms at all stations, the law prohibiting marriages between white persons and those with colored blood in their veins. The negro is already shut out of hotels, restaurants and all public places and out of the jury box by custom. The Wilson bill is opposed by the street car companies, as it will increase their expenses greatly. Another objection is that the law will lead to bloodshed in consequence of the mistakes inevitable on the part of the conductor.

The danger is not imaginary. The conductor who makes a mistake in diagnosing a dark white man as a negro will take his life in his hands. With the legislation of dark complexioned West Indians, Syrians and Sicilians in this city the conductor will have hard work guessing which are white and which are negroes, and if he guesses wrong, he must take the consequences and it may be either a knife or a bullet.

Now, the higher law in Louisiana declares that a white man is not guilty of murder for killing any one who charges him with being a negro or having colored blood in his veins. There have been dozens of homicides of this kind, and in no case has the murderer been convicted.

The jury in every instance taken the view that the insult is so deadly that no white man can be expected to endure only a few months' imprisonment for telling his sweetheart that he had colored blood in his veins.

The District Attorney prosecuted the case with great vigor, but he could not prevail over public sentiment. The prisoner was triumphantly acquitted, and he marched from the court room to the church where he married the young woman who had told him of his charge and charge and thus brought about the killing.

Such episodes run through recent Louisiana history. Formerly the New Orleans authorities gave the faces of the persons whose names were in it, until the placing of the single letter "C" (colored) opposite the name of a very dark white man caused the destruction of the entire edition. Since then the directory people have wisely abandoned the use of the words "white" and "colored."

As for libel and damage suits for speaking of a man as colored, they have been frequent, and big damages have been returned against those who made the mistake of applying the word "colored" to a white man. Most of the New Orleans papers are engaged just now in producing apologies for having erroneously called a very dark man colored.

Yet in spite of this experiment, it is proposed to pass a law which punishes by fine and imprisonment the entrance or admission of negroes to the white men's cars, and makes the street car companies and their employees responsible for any violation of the law. If a dark man presents himself without a colored ticket, the conductor is placed in the disagreeable dilemma that if he objects to the man as a negro he may be shot, and if he admits the passenger who proves to be a negro, he will be fined, imprisoned and discharged.

Still more radical and equally likely to produce serious results is the bill introduced before the Senate, which makes cohabitation between whites and blacks a crime. There is already a statute in the Louisiana law book prohibiting marriage between the races. The law has had the very natural effect of causing a number of illicit unions but which marriage is prohibited by the law. These unions are now to be made criminal and will be formed with great risk and at great expense.

The races are kept separate in the State In an asylum at Jackson, but even this is not sufficient, and the colored men are kept in a separate building. The present asylum is given over entirely to the whites and the negro inmates are removed elsewhere, and another asylum is established for negroes only.

The Rev. E. N. Evans, chaplain of the Penitentiary, recommends the complete and absolute separation of negro and white convicts. This will be done and the races will probably be worked on different plantations.

Still another separation is being urged by Louisiana papers, that the races be more completely separated in the theatres. They are of course separated now, as the negroes are not allowed in any part of the theatre used by the whites, but are set apart in the upper galleries, and are separated from the negroes by the prohibition in white theatres altogether, and that they have separate theatres of their own, just as they have separate restaurants, barber shops, schools, colleges, etc.

Thus, the wall is being built higher and stronger every day between the races, and it is intended to keep them separate and apart in every act, in every condition of life. The separation of the races is infinitely more than a mere question of the color of the skin. It is the Southern plan of solving the race problem.

"Sheep Man" Arrested for Raising a Flat. Max Strauss, who is well known to the police as "Sheep Man," was arraigned in Jefferson Market court yesterday by Detective Sergeants Kissler and Duggan for attempting to loot the flat of Jacob Dick, at 24 East Third street, on Wednesday night. Dick, who is a well known character in the underworld, was arrested on Monday, when he is to be arraigned.

Sharks Born in Captivity. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 5.—A 5-foot shark which was caught in a fish net and placed in the aquarium on Young's Ocean Pier sometime ago, gave birth this morning to four baby sharks, each about one foot long. As soon as the little ones were born they began to swim about and disported around in the tank. The mother shark was several years old. The newcomers raised a commotion among the other fish and for a time the big drums and big sharks had the sea water into a commotion.

New City House for Charles Dana Gibson. Plans have been filed with the Building Bureau by McKim, Mead & White, architects, for a new five-story dwelling, 22 by 60 feet, with an extension 11 by 13 feet, to be built for Charles Dana Gibson, the artist at 123 West Seventy-third street. It will have a facade of Harvard brick and will cost \$100,000.

HARNESSING AFRICA'S FALLS.

A Great Water Power in Africa to Be Used for Running Railroads.

The Victoria Falls, in the upper Zambesi River, are the greatest waterfall in Africa. They are a mile wide and twice as high as Niagara, and there is little doubt that if their force is ever fully utilized they will generate as much electric power as Niagara Falls.

The development of this vast power is to begin at once, and with the improvement made in the last three or four years in the long-distance transmission of power by electricity, it is expected that the Cape to Cairo railroad trains will be moved by this means for a distance of 150 miles both north and south of the river, or a total distance of 300 miles. The power will also be used for other purposes, already outlined.

These great falls are in the territory of the South African Chartered Company, which has conceded the sole right to develop electric power for seventy-five years to the African Concession Syndicate, Limited, in which a number of prominent men identified with South African enterprises are interested. The British South Africa Company, which has the coal fields north of the new enterprise, Sir Douglas Fox and Sir Charles Metcalfe, who have had a great deal to do with the building of South African railroads, have been appointed consulting engineers. It is proposed to push the work of developing the power without delay.

It is expected not only to operate the railroad for seventy-five years, but to use the power but also to supply all the power required for mining the copper deposits north of the river, discovered within the past two years and believed to be among the largest copper resources upon which the world will draw for many years to come. These copper fields extend northward into the Congo Free State and some distance into that country.

It is hoped that with further improvement in the electrical transmission of power it will be possible to use the Victoria Falls to work the gold mines in the Johannesburg district, and in a very short time it is expected to work the coal fields north of Victoria Falls with this power. There is said to be practically no limit to the power that may be developed, for even in dry seasons the river is two or three feet deep at the falls and a mile in width. It is expected that the plant, which will be established within the next three years, will cost at least \$5,000,000.

In the middle of the last century David Livingstone, the great explorer of the world, first visited the Zambesi River in 1851, he heard that there were some waterfalls in the river called by the natives "Mosi-o-Tunya" "Thundering Smoke." He heard of this natural phenomenon at a distance of 200 miles from the falls, and he was told that the falls were a mile wide and deep, and that the water was as hot as steam and was surrounded by a great cloud of smoke and steam. One of the first questions which Livingstone, the chief of the Masikalis asked.

"Have you smoke in your country that thunders?" How is it possible that so much smoke should come from water as in the Zambesi? Always rising to a great height and making a great noise like thunder?"

To the unscientific native mind the smoke is there, sure enough. The water is said to rise in four or five huge columns to a considerable height. The "smoke" is plainly seen for a distance of six or seven miles. The natives called the falls the "Mosi-o-Tunya" "Thundering Smoke." He heard of this natural phenomenon at a distance of 200 miles from the falls, and he was told that the falls were a mile wide and deep, and that the water was as hot as steam and was surrounded by a great cloud of smoke and steam. One of the first questions which Livingstone, the chief of the Masikalis asked.

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